

THE HIGH UP MASONS.

Meeting of the Royal Arch Masons of Topeka.

THREE HUNDRED ARE NOW ARRIVING.

Objects of the Assembling and Arrangements Made for Their Entertainment.

The general grand chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States will convene in this city tomorrow and be in session all the rest of the week. The body is one of the highest in all Masonry, and the 400 delegates will represent not less than 160,000 Royal Arch Masons in America. All the past grand high priests will be here to participate in the convocation. In addition to them there will be a representative of every grand chapter in the Republic, comprising the three council officers of every one of them. This council does not meet frequently, and as such a concourse of Masonic dignity is not witnessed oftener than every three years, the interest of the fraternity in it may be understood.

Many of the prominent members will come with the delegations from the eastern and New England states, but other states and sections will send men high in the councils of Masonry. Washington will send George E. Corson and Kentucky Bernard G. Witt, who is now general grand master of the second veil, but who is to be promoted to the third in room of Nathan Kingsley of Minnesota, a prominent delegate and Mason, whose next dignity will be Royal Arch Captain.

Of an international character. There will be a general shifting of positions, since it must choose a successor to a deceased dignitary. This choice may fall to George L. McMahon, who has so faithfully discharged the duties of deputy general grand high priest.

In the forthcoming meeting there will be 2,000 subordinate enrolled chapters to deal with exclusive of 22 subordinate chapters in the territories, and as the Sandwich Islands and the Chinese Empire are under the immediate jurisdiction of the general grand chapter, the deliberations will necessarily assume something of an international character. These foreign chapters will make representations in their own behalf for more direct self-government, than it has heretofore been possible for them to enjoy.

The fraternal relations with the grand chapters throughout the world are of the most friendly nature, but official relations are to be established on a scale hitherto unattempted. Indeed, overtures have been received from the dignitaries and grand chapters of England, Scotland, Ireland, Spain, Japan, Brazil and Australia. Folliations will also be transmitted to the brethren of Germany and Russia. It is hardly overestimating the importance of the foreign relations in the convocation to say that they will form one of the most interesting and animated portions of the proceedings. This condition of things promises to be propitious to the general desire to erect Masonic monuments in various parts of the country. These memorials, while numerous, are not so frequent as to call special attention to the services of many eminent masons to their country. A commission will be appointed to investigate this matter.

Powers of the Convocation. The convocation will also have to adjudicate various decisions which have been promulgated by the grand chapters of the several states, but they are all comparatively unimportant. The authority of the convocation, however, is by no means absolute.

There will be special ceremonies commemorative of the death of Joseph Potts Hornor, general grand high priest of the general grand chapter, whose death renders so many elections necessary. These will be conducted in accordance with the ritual, and as the deceased Mason had attained an unusual degree of Masonic dignity, having been elevated to the sovereign grand inspector generalship of the thirty-third degree, the ceremonies will be of special interest to the general body of the delegates.

The general grand secretary, Christopher A. Fox, will present the biennial report. Its contents are never revealed until the convocation is in session, and even then are not transmitted for personal entire. Advance excerpts from it show an increase in every state. Contributions to the general grand chapter are promptly made and are very encouraging. England has sent tokens of fraternal esteem and Masonic regard. Europe is in entire sympathy with the American grand chapter.

The convention will be in session about five days. There promises to be a very lively contest between the east and south for the next triennial meeting in 1897. The southern delegates will support Atlanta, Georgia, while the east will be divided between Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The delegation from the Virginias will favor Washington, D. C.

Delegates Arriving. Beginning with yesterday the different representatives began to arrive, and the Throop and the Copeland registers are well filled with the names of distinguished Masons.

Only a few of the large number are here at present, but the arrivals will continue through the night and tomorrow and the number expected will reach the neighborhood of three hundred.

The first meeting will be that of the general grand council royal and select masters, which will be held at the Masonic hall on Jackson street tomorrow beginning at ten o'clock.

The reception to the delegates will take place at the hall tomorrow evening. None but invited guests will be present. On Wednesday morning the grand opera house there will be a reception to the members of the general grand chapter.

On the same day the meeting of the general grand chapter of the Royal Arch Masons will take place at the hall. Thursday will be the big day of the excursion to Fort Riley over the Union Pacific and the train will leave the North Topeka depot at eight o'clock.

Spencer P. Wade has been made the general marshal and his aides are W. M. Quinn and Frank Brooks.

The committees. Following are the committees: General committee—C. J. Webb, D. W. Muirvine, A. O. Wellman, E. R. Bennett, W. A. L. Thompson.

Reception committee—All the past high priests of Topeka Chapter No. 5 and their ladies, assisted by W. I. Allen, T. A. Beck, C. C. Baker, John Guthrie, J. C. Holland, S. B. Isenhardt, F. W. Bailey, Seymour Davis, C. W. Kouns, W. W. Mauspecker, H. F. Morris, A. K. Wilson,

W. C. F. Reichenbach, W. J. Whitson, Wm. Hodson, C. M. Atwood, J. B. Furry, H. C. Bowman, Evans Davis, Furman Baker, J. L. Van Houten, C. E. Baire, C. E. Peyton, George W. Smith, Geo. M. Eagle, Willis Edson, Wm. Green, C. B. Hamilton, T. W. Harrison, J. B. Hayden, T. R. Hopkins, T. D. Humphreys, A. W. Kelsa, D. W. Neill, Geo. M. Noble, E. J. Ohmer, H. O. Ohmer, A. B. Quinn, A. S. Rankin, W. E. Swift, S. L. Seabrook, Geo. W. Yale, Sidney Hayden, D. J. Hathaway, L. H. Munn, Chas. K. Holliday, C. A. Fellows, Lewis L. Roby, E. W. Poindexter, J. P. Farasworth, Fred Lohman and their ladies.

Train Committee—A. T. & S. F. R. R., A. A. Rodgers, A. S. Rankin, C. A. Fuller, C. R. L. & F. R. R., H. F. Morris, E. J. Ohmer, H. A. Ohmer, Moses Sarbach, U. P. R. R., W. S. Burgenthal, William Green, George B. Payne, D. J. Hathaway, Mo. Pac. R. R., John Sargent, A. S. Rankin, C. A. Fuller.

Hotel Committee—The Copeland, J. S. Collins, D. W. Nellis, W. T. Howell, Throop, T. B. Jennings, W. F. Edson, George P. Conner, The National, E. A. McLaughlin, J. W. McClure, H. F. White.

Special Committee on Grand Officers—T. J. Anderson, P. G. H. P., S. E. Sheldon, P. G. H. P., A. M. Callahan, P. G. H. P., Boston G. Brown, P. G. H. P.

Committee on Refreshments—W. T. Burrell, Frank Brooks, Furman Baker, Committee on Collation—F. G. Willard, E. J. Ohmer, A. O. Wellman.

Committee on Decorations—J. S. Collins, James Hayes, C. W. Kouns, W. C. F. Reichenbach.

General Hall Committee—W. C. F. Reichenbach, John B. Marshall, W. M. Quinn, F. H. Jenness, James Quinn. Headquarters Committee—H. S. Ohmer, W. F. Ellison, Harry Austin. Committee on Music—W. A. L. Thompson.

This afternoon the following members of the delegations had arrived and were registered at the different hotels.

Throop: Scrammer Bowen and wife, John Hughes, J. Albert Blake and wife, Ferdinand M. Trifet and wife, J. Gilman Waite and wife, C. I. Richardson and Mrs. V. Chase, all of Boston, Mass.; Wm. H. V. Hinds of Milford, N. H.; A. G. Pollard, wife and daughter, Lowell, Mass.; Henry S. Webster, Gardiner, Maine.

Copeland—George L. McMahon and wife, and Henry Clay Larabee and wife, both of Baltimore, Md.; W. N. Young, Frederick, Md.; Oracles A. B. Senter and wife, Columbus, O.; Wm. B. Brown, Omaha, Neb.; H. W. Mordant, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Bradford Michaels, Nashville; J. H. McClister, Morristown, Tenn.; C. A. Goodies, Atlanta, Tenn.; George J. Penckard, New Orleans; J. T. Barrow, Columbia, S. C.; Guy M. Horner, New Orleans; Fredric Speed, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. E. Redwood, Logansport, Ind.; W. H. Smythe, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE WAR GOES ON.

Men Who Fought to Save the Union Fall Out Over Battle of Chattanooga.

The Populist old soldier politicians are allowing their wrath at the action of the Republican old soldier politicians to grow more intense every day.

The "snubbing" of Governor Lewelling by the G. A. R. managers in not issuing him a formal invitation in advance to deliver an address at the state reunion at Indianapolis is still regarded as an intended snub.

Fred Close said today: "If they were not intending to snub us why did they not invite one of the state officers who is an old soldier. Biddle, Secretary Osborn and General Little were all old soldiers, and then among the other state officers attached are Abel Sample, Adjutant General Davis and myself are all old G. A. R. men. Only three years ago I was a member of the department of administration on Ira F. Collins' staff."

Department Commander Campbell in speaking of the governor's visit to the reunion, said in an interview: "I met him at the Midland Hotel in St. Louis early in the morning of Wednesday, the second day of the reunion. We talked over the progress of the reunion, and I gave him a cordial and even pressing invitation to make us an address. This he declined to do on the ground that his whole time was taken up by appointments previous to and during the reunion. He then asked him if he would go out and see the camp and chat with the boys awhile. To this, after some hesitation, he consented. We then went to breakfast together. In the meantime I ordered a carriage and took him out to camp. We arrived there about 7 o'clock. A crowd of the boys gathered around and chatted pleasantly during the time that he was there. I introduced him to the Iowa headquarters. At 9 o'clock I ordered a carriage again and had him conveyed to the depot to take his train for Lyons, where he was billed to speak at 1 o'clock in the afternoon."

"At Lyons I am informed by a comrade who was present, he contemptuously referred to his visit to the camp, and to illustrate how he felt, he told a story of a gentleman who had slept at a hotel and had been very much annoyed by vermin. He said he was with them but not of them. Lewelling in a crowd of old soldiers may have felt like a gentleman in a nest of chinchies, but he reminded me more of a pole cat in a party of well-dressed people. If I had known he was capable of requiring my courtesies in this way I should not have extended them so freely."

SPEECHES TO BE MADE.

Arrangements Being Made for a Big High School Opening.

R. B. Welch, president of the board of education is arranging for a big formal opening of the new high school building which will probably be held Friday, September 16th. Mr. Welch and J. Willis Gled will make short speeches and President Taylor of the state normal will be the chief orator of the day.

The music will be supplied by a chorus of pupils in charge of Professor Culver. The high school property is completed and ready for occupancy and it remains only for the school board to formally accept it.

ROBBERY ON WESTERN AVE.

The House of H. M. Savage Was Entered Last Night.

The home of Henry M. Savage at 219 Western avenue was burglarized last night. The robber cut a hole in the screen door and unlatched it. He stole a gold watch from Mr. Savage's pockets, which had been carried since 1849. He got only 25 cents in money.

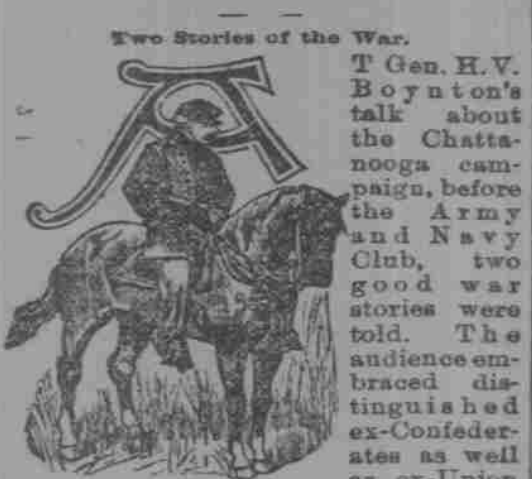
Mrs. Savage was awakened by one of the robbers trying to open a bureau drawer, and Mr. Savage chased him out of the house with a club.

112 and 114 West 9th, Peerless Steam Laundry.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

The Veterans of the Rebellion Tell of Whistling Bullets, Bright Bayonets, Battering Bombs, Bloody Battles, Camp Fire, Festive Bazaars, Etc., Etc.



Two Stories of the War.

T. Gen. H. V. Boynton's story about the Chancellorsville campaign, before the Army and Navy Club, two good war stories were told. The audience embraced distinguished ex-Confederates as well as ex-Unionists.

officers, together with many officers of the regular army. Gen. Roger Q. Mills of Texas was one of the ex-Confederates present. His brigade was one of the three or four which Cleburne marched to the northern end of Missionary Ridge and successfully pitted against Sherman in the hard fighting for possession of Tunnel Hill.

When Gen. Boynton had concluded his talk Gen. Mills showed on the map where his brigade had fought.

"There was an incident," he said, "connected with that battle which I recollect very distinctly. I am not able to tell it all, and perhaps some one here can complete the story with the name of the officer. Down below where we lay on Tunnel Hill was a large open field. Beyond that was some woods. A Federal brigade came through the woods and out into the open field. There the troops reformed their lines. The officer in command was perfectly cool. He took his time, and the troops formed as if they were on dress parade. They were within easy range and we fired into them. They broke and went back into the woods. In a few minutes they came back and formed again in the same deliberate way. When the officer in command had got them formed to suit him, he made them lie down, while he rode up and down the front as if waiting for orders. Gen. Hardee came up to my brigade while we were firing on them and said:

"Stop shooting at those men. It's murder."

"We stopped. Some time afterward I talked with McDowell about Hardee's order, and asked him what he thought of the situation. He said: 'It was not murder; it was war.'"

"Hardee was an officer of the regular army; he had fought under the flag, and I suppose he couldn't stand seeing it fired on when carried by such brave men. The way that brigade and its commander acted under fire impressed me, and I have often wondered who the officer was."

One of the officers present was able to tell to whom Gen. Mills' tribute of bravery applied. He was Gen. Carman. After a careful examination of the may Gen. Carman decided that the brigade was that of Gen. John M. Doonick, composed of the Twenty-sixth and Nineteenth Illinois and the Twelfth and One Hundredth Indiana. Gen. Loomis, Gen. Carman said, is, or was until quite recently, a resident of Chicago.

The other story of Chattanooga related to the wonderful assault upon Missionary Ridge. It was told by Gen. Joe Reynolds, who was on the staff of Gen. Thomas. This officer pointed out on the map the elevation in front of Chattanooga where Gen. Grant and Gen. Thomas took position to see the grand advance of the divisions against the Confederate works at the bottom of the ridge. Back of these works rose the precipitous front of the ridge. It was Grant's plan of battle to have Sherman take the north end of the ridge and sweep toward the center, while Hooker took the south end and advanced from the opposite direction. While both of these movements were being executed the army of Thomas, on the plain of Chattanooga, was to advance to the foot of the ridge, and carrying the works there, was to await orders and move up to the summit at the proper time.

"Grant and Thomas," said Gen. Reynolds, "watched the advance through their glasses. They exchanged very few words. The long lines were in full view to us in the rear, as they moved forward toward the works at the foot of the ridge. They were also in full view of the Confederates on the summit of the ridge. We saw the Confederates swarm out of their lower works and retreat up the ridge as our line approached. Then, instead of stopping when they had reached the foot of the ridge, our troops went right on up the steep hill, along the summit of which lay Gen. Bragg's army."

"When the advance of our forces passed over the works below and began to climb the steep, Gen. Grant lowered his glasses and, turning to Gen. Thomas, asked:

"What does that mean?"

"Gen. Thomas turned to me and said:

"Gen. Grant wishes to know what that means."

"I had already recognized the command which had gone over the works, and was now well on the way up the steep leading the assault. It was a regiment that had been in my brigade. I replied:

"That is the Eighty-sixth Indiana, I think, and it is going up the hill."

"Gen. Thomas turned to Gen. Grant and said:

"Gen. Reynolds says he thinks it is the Eighty-sixth Indiana, and that it is going up the hill."

"Gen. Grant gazed through his glasses for some time, until it was evident that the whole army was assaulting successfully what had seemed to

be an impregnable position for Bragg. Then, turning once more to Thomas, he said:

"Are battles chances?"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No Wonder the South Lost.

The southern idea of pie is extremely crude when applied to that succulent northern dish and subtly refined when directed to the political variety. The farthest development in the pie line that the native southerner has attained is to a manufacture of sweet potatoes, which is a state's prison counterfeit and forgery of the New England pumpkin pie, and even that base imitation has obtained foothold no farther south than South Carolina. Congressman Crain of Texas says that the people of Texas regard the pie family as Omar regarded Gaul—divided into three kinds, "kivered, the unknivered and the cross-barred."

"I overheard some years ago," said he to a writer of the Washington Post, "a great debate between a northern printer and a southern compositor on the subject of the late war. The southerner was hot, impetuous and sentimental; the northern champion calm, cool and even plagiary."

"Why didn't we lick you out of your boots at Manassas?"

"Granted," said the northern type-setter.

"Didn't we smash you at Cold Harbor and wipe the ground up with you in the Wilderness?"

"Granted," said the other.

"Didn't we tie you all up in knots and make rags of you all through the peninsular campaign?"

"Granted," said the northerner, "but how was it at Appomattox?"

"Yes, how was it at Appomattox?" shouted the southerner. "We had 13,000, poor ragged, footsore, tired, starved veterans, without a single round of ammunition, while you had 300,000 fat, sassy soldiers, provided with every luxury and every munition's son of 'em," he sobbed, "plumb f-l-l of pie."

Under the Critics' Fire.

O military commander escapes unfriendly criticism. Subordinate officers, private soldiers, civilians, and the daily press—all these take a hand in offering him advice and showing him his errors. General Robert E. Lee, and, deserved to have, the confidence of his army, and of the people behind the army, to a very exceptional degree; but even he had much to bear in the way of ignorant and unfriendly comment. Such trials bring out the nobility of a noble nature, and so it was with General Lee.

A writer in the Southern Bivouac says that his quarters were within fifty yards of Lee's tent in the autumn of 1861, while Lee's army and the army of Rosecrans lay facing each other. Lee's force was only a few thousand less than Rosecrans', and the Confederates were eager for a fight. Most of them had never seen anything more alarming than a skirmish, and were still full of the notion that one southerner was a match for five Yankees.

Lee did not fight. His army "sat there in the mud," and grumbled about the inactivity of their general. A considerable part of the southern press began to denounce the policy which they could not understand.

Lee was pronounced a failure, and when Rosecrans retreated in six inches of snow and an unknown depth of mud, a universal howl was raised by the military editors. At that time the writer in the Bivouac used to pass and repass Lee's quarters to see what effect the public outcry would have upon him; but there was no change in his countenance, though he would sit by the hour on a log near his tent reading the newspapers.

Afterward Lee was ordered to the seacoast of South Carolina, and there the Bivouac contributor first made his personal acquaintance. "I never heard from him," he declared, "an unkind criticism on the Confederate Government, on the plan of its campaigns, on its officers or on the enemy."

Once he heard Lee asked why he did not fight Rosecrans, as his army had wished him to do. He answered that the battle would have been without results, as he should have been entirely unable to follow up a victory.

"But," said his questioner, "your reputation was suffering, the press was denouncing you, your state was losing confidence in you, and the army needed a victory to give it enthusiasm."

A sad smile lit up Lee's fine face, and his reply was worthy of a Spartan—better yet, of a Christian:

"I could not afford to sacrifice the lives of five or six hundred of my people to silence public clamor."

Lost His Patriotism.

A soldier may be perfectly delighted to wade, metaphorically speaking, through seas of blood for his country, but seas of mud are much more trying to his feelings. It was related at a recent meeting of army veterans that, during the civil war, a Union general, while riding along a by-road, came up with a small, straggling body of his own cavalry, who were wading through at least a foot of soft, sticky mud.

As the general approached, the troops were drawn up somewhat quickly to salute him; and in the midst of the bounding movement one of the men was thrown violently from his horse and into the midst of the black and sticky mass.

The soldier crawled to his feet, a sorry spectacle, his face smeared to the complexion of a negro. Then, instead of making any effort to mount or recover his horse, he went to the fence by the side of the road and perched upon it, his back to the troop.

The general, smothering a laugh, rode up to him.

"What's the matter, my man? Are you hurt?" the general asked, kindly.

"Naw," replied the man, turning around his grimy face, "I aint hurt none; but if I ever love a country agin you can kick me!"

IVORY SOAP.

"IT FLOATS."

IS NOT LOST IN THE TUB.

THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

"HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO.

FIRE IN INSANE ASYLUM.

Scene of Excitement At the Public Institution Near Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 20.—Today the industrial building at the insane asylum caught fire just as about 50 female inmates had begun work in the weekly washing for the entire institution. There was a scene of confusion for a few moments, but the women were all removed safely. The fire department of the asylum with an engine from the city subdued the flames, but the building was seriously damaged. It is fully insured.

The principal loss was the clothing, sheets, etc., of the institution, inmates and attendants which were all destroyed. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion.

IN HONOR OF MAD ANTHONY.

Gen. Wayne's Victory Over the Indians Celebrated in Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 20.—About 5,000 people assembled today on the battlefield of Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee river, twelve miles above the city, to celebrate the centenary of Wayne's victory. Here on August 20, 1794, he defeated the Wyandotte, Ottawa and Delaware Indians, breaking the power of their confederacy and securing peace to the then northwestern frontier. A national salute was fired at sunrise. At 10:30 the Maumee Valley Monument association held a meeting and listened to a historical address by Col. D. W. Howard. A picnic dinner followed.

The afternoon exercises consisted of music, the adoption of resolutions requesting congress to mark the spot by a suitable monument, followed by the address of Gen. Samuel F. Hunt of Cincinnati. Short addresses followed by Department Commander E. E. Wutt of Ohio, and Gen. P. S. Steven.

SENDS COXEYITES HOME.

Gov. Brown Pardons Them and They are Glad To Get Out.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Gov. Brown began to rid Maryland of Coxey's commonwealthers, by sending this morning one hundred of them to Cincinnati on a special train. The others he will dispatch on special trains to their homes in the south and north.

He went to the house of correction last night with pardons for all those from the west, and as soon as the stripes could be changed to old clothes the men were lined up and marched to the waiting train.

They were glad to get out so easily, and said they had been deceived by Coxey.

WAS CRUEL TO HER.

A Pretty Girl Who Wants Her Brother Removed from Her Guardianship.

A pretty brown haired sixteen-year-old girl named Ollie Dawson, who lives near Dover, appeared at the probate court today and requested that she be released from the guardianship of her brother, Lonnie Dawson, who she alleges is cruel to her. She says he curses and insults her and that he further desires to compel her to keep such company as he shall choose and that the company he has chosen for her is not noted for its approximation to purity.

He was appointed her guardian last spring but she now says that he compelled her by threats to allow his appointment. Since then he has heaped indignities and hard work upon her until she is compelled to ask that he be removed and a new guardian appointed. She was accompanied by some of her neighbors, who assured the judge that her story is true. He immediately issued the necessary documents to free her, and she went home happy. It is thought S. J. Mellinger will be the new guardian.

FOUGHT EIGHT ROUNDS.

A Sunday Prize Fight Between Two Topeka Sluggers.

The coterie of young men, and a few old ones who comprise Topeka's sporting fraternity, witnessed on Sunday afternoon what they considered a real sport. It was a prize fight between two local sluggers, "Tug" Wilson, who works in Walter's blacksmith shop, and "Hun" Yonkman, a negro who works for Kaczynski. About fifty sports went to the scene of the battle, three miles east of town, in carriages and on foot. An eye witness says Wilson was getting the worst of the battle when Yonkman allowed his zeal to get the better of him, and he hit his opponent when he was down. A foul was declared and the purse was awarded to Wilson. The purse was \$150.

A local slugging of Swedish extraction, commonly known as the "Icelander," was back of Yonkman, and George Redley and "Red" Brennan, of St. Joe, were Wilson's seconds. Frank Bradshaw was the referee. The fight began at 4 o'clock.

Cubbs Renominated.

J. K. Cubbs has been renominated for the legislature by the Republicans of Wyandotte county. Billy Buchanan failed to get the nomination he so much desired. It was given to C. H. Allen, a Rock Island car builder. The other nominee of the Wyandotte Republicans is D. S. Haines of Edwardsville.

Democratic Editors Coming. A meeting of the Democratic editors of the state has been called to be held in Topeka Wednesday, August 29th. Eugene Hagan and his faction of the local Democracy propose giving the editors a banquet.

Boston Shoe Co.

511 KANSAS AVE.

Will have for one week one of the greatest clearing shoe sales ever heard of. Our large shoe Emporium, one of the largest shoe houses in the state, is full of the latest styles of fine Footwear, bought at hard time prices, which will be sold at the purchaser's price.

We quote you a few of the many bargains:

Ladies' \$3.00 Nullifiers and Juliettes, \$1.55.
Ladies' \$3.00 and \$4.00 Russett Ox-fords, \$1.85.
Ladies' finest hand-sewed \$2.00 Slippers, 95c.

Ladies' fine Dong, Kid Op. Toe Slippers, 50c.
Ladies' fine hand-sewed Footform, hand-sewed Cloth Top, and all Kid Button and Lace \$5 and \$5.50 Shoes, \$2.75.

Ladies' hand-sewed and projecting welt \$4 Shoes, \$2.45.
Ladies' Dong, Kid, Pat. Tip \$2 Light Dress Shoes, 95c.

We have also just received from Blon Reynolds, Jay Reynolds and L. M. Reynolds a half car load of fine Dress Shoes, on which we save you from \$1 to \$1.50 on a pair, in any latest style and any kind of leather.

Men's Welt \$2.50 Calf Shoes, \$1.45.
Men's Low Cut Shoes at your own price.

Children's Shoes from 25c to 50c.

Call early and see these immense bargains in honest good Footwear, as this immense stock must be sold.

Boston Shoe Co.

511 KANSAS AVE.

NORTH TOPEKA.

Items of Interest from the North Side of the River.

Mrs. Charles Steinberger is spending the week with her parents at Hoy.

A. F. Eby has arranged to move his store across the avenue a few days.

W. M. Gushard and A. O. Rorabaugh, are both in St. Louis this week on business.

John Wilson of Oskaloosa spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wilson, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, who reside at the corner of Taylor and St. John streets, are the parents of an infant son.